

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. UPTON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BOEHLERT] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2207, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2207, the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

MARTIN V. B. BOSTETTER, JR. UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 819) to designate the United States courthouse at 200 South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia, as the "Martin V. B. Bostetter, Jr. United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 819

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF MARTIN V. B. BOSTETTER, JR. UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The United States courthouse at 200 South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Martin V. B. Bostetter, Jr. United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Martin V. B. Bostetter, Jr. United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 819 designates the U.S. courthouse in Alexandria, VA, as the "Martin V.B. Bostetter, Jr. United States Courthouse."

Chief Judge Bostetter has served and continues to serve his country in many ways. Since 1952, Judge Bostetter's entire career has taken place within a radius of eight blocks in Old Town, Alex-

andria, VA. He served as the special assistant to the city attorney and associate judge of the municipal court.

In 1960, Judge Bostetter was appointed to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court and continues to serve as a judge for the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. He was appointed chief judge in February 1, 1985, and ranks among the longest sitting full-time bankruptcy judges in the United States.

This is a fitting tribute to such a distinguished jurist. I support this act and urge my colleagues to join in this support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] in supporting S. 819, a bill to designate the courthouse on South Washington Street in Alexandria, VA, in honor of Judge Martin Bostetter, Jr. He certainly deserves it.

I would also like to state that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN], one of my Democratic colleagues, has also introduced companion legislation, H.R. 1851, also a bill naming this courthouse in honor of Judge Martin Bostetter, Jr. I will include his written statement immediately after my remarks.

Judge Bostetter served the people of Virginia for over 40 years. He ranks among the longest sitting full-time bankruptcy judges in these United States. He has long been associated with and active in many civic and community organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce in Alexandria, the Alexandria Hospital, and the Alexandria Boys Club, to show the diversity of his involvement and his caring of the people whom he has served for so many years.

I am proud to join the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. MORAN], Senator WARNER, and the gentleman from California, [Mr. KIM] in this legislation. I want to commend the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] for the fine, expeditious job to bring this and other legislation forward.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in support of S. 819. This legislation is identical to the bill I introduced June 10, 1997, naming the United States Court House on South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia the Chief Bankruptcy Judge Martin V. B. Bostetter, Jr. Court House. The Bostetter Court House will be a lasting reminder of the distinguished career of Judge Bostetter and commemorates his numerous contributions to bankruptcy law in Northern Virginia.

Judge Bostetter's distinguished legal career began in 1952 and took place entirely within an eight block radius of Old Town, Alexandria. He served as Special Assistant to the City Attorney of Alexandria in 1953 in the capacity of City Prosecutor. In 1957, he became an Associate Judge of Alexandria's Municipal court system. Judge Bostetter was then appointed

to the United States Bankruptcy Court in 1959 and presently serves as a United States Bankruptcy Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia. In 1985, he was appointed Chief Judge and now ranks among the longest sitting full-time bankruptcy judges in the United States.

In 1959, Judge Bostetter established the First Bankruptcy Court in Alexandria, in the former Federal District Courthouse—38 years later he resides in the same building as the Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. He has taken a special interest and great pride in the ongoing renovation of this historic building.

During his service on the bench, Chief Judge Bostetter has seen the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia grow to three divisions with five full-time judges and staff, 90 employees in its Clerk's Office and an average of more than 2,600 bankruptcy filings per month. The Alexandria Division has two full-time judges, 22 employees and averages approximately 790 bankruptcy filings per month.

When Judge Bostetter began his career on the bench with approximately nine bankruptcy filings per month and one employee. He remained the only full time bankruptcy judge in Alexandria from July 1959 until December 1994. During the 1980's and early 1990's his case load swelled to about two times the volume expected for a single judge to preside over.

Chief Judge Bostetter has been a dedicated and loyal public servant, serving the people of Virginia faithfully with honor, integrity and distinction during his tenure as a bankruptcy judge. He has fulfilled his duties with a strong sense of fairness and pragmatism, while adhering to the constraints imposed by the Bankruptcy Code and related case law. Moreover, he has set very high standards for the lawyers who practice before him, thereby making those lawyers better prepared and more effective advocates for their respective client's interest.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to thank Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman SHUSTER, Subcommittee Chairman JAY KIM and ranking members JIM OBERSTAR and JIM TRAFICANT, along with the committee and subcommittee staff for their efforts to bring this legislation to the floor. I truly appreciate their cooperation.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 819.

The question was taken.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may

have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 819, the Senate bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

HOWARD M. METZENBAUM UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 833) to designate the Federal building courthouse at Public Square and Superior Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 833

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF HOWARD M. METZENBAUM UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

The Federal building courthouse at Public Square and Superior Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Howard M. Metzenbaum United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

S. 833 designates the U.S. courthouse located at Public Square in Cleveland, OH, as the Howard Metzenbaum United States Courthouse.

Senator Metzenbaum was born in Cleveland, OH, in 1917. He began his political career in 1942 by his successful bid to the Ohio House of Representatives, becoming the youngest person elected to the State legislature at that time.

In 1950, Senator Metzenbaum retired from public office to return to his private practice and business interests, most notably his parking lot network. After several years pursuing his business interests, Senator Metzenbaum returned to political office in 1973 by an appointment to the U.S. Senate to fill the unexpired term of William Saxbe, who had been appointed Attorney General. After the general election in 1974, he was elected to a full term in 1976.

Senator Metzenbaum served on the Energy and Natural Resources, the Judiciary Committee, and the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and later on the Labor and Human Resources Committee and the Committee on the Budget. He was a tireless advocate on causes for the American worker and was active in numerous judicial nomi-

nations. He retired at the end of the 103d Congress.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues to support this act.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I, too, want to join the two Senators from Ohio, Senators GLENN and DEWINE, as well as Senator LAUTENBERG, in supporting this bill to name the Federal courthouse in Cleveland in honor of former Senator Howard Metzenbaum.

My involvement is a little different. I worked many times to help elect Howard Metzenbaum to the U.S. Senate, and I am very proud to have announced that here and to have worked with him and to help him carry our State of Ohio.

His service to the U.S. Senate has now spanned 18 years. It was marked by devotion to diligence, dedication, fairness, and equality for all Americans. Senator Metzenbaum was an absolute zealot on behalf of the rights of the American people. Right now he is probably so upset over the revelation of the Internal Revenue Service, I know full well he is urging the Congress to pass my bill, H.R. 367, to change the burden of proof in a civil tax case and to stop these crazy seizures without judicial control. Senator Metzenbaum would be banging away, as I am, on that issue.

As Members know, he was very concerned about the flippant use of guns in our society, and he led the charge in trying to, in fact, place greater penalties on those who violate the law using a handgun. For that, he has brought to the consciousness of the American people that great issue and is largely responsible for a moderating approach to that whole phenomenon. He has championed this Nation's underprivileged, and he has championed the cause of so many poor and defenseless people in our society. It is absolutely fitting that we name this courthouse in his name and honor.

I am proud to join forces with the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and thank him once again for his fair effort in bringing forward some of these naming bills that reflect both sides of the aisle. Senator Metzenbaum has earned it. He deserves it. It will be a pleasure to walk into that courthouse bearing the name of Senator Howard Metzenbaum.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 833.

The question was taken.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum

is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 833, the Senate bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

TED WEISS UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 548) to designate the United States courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 248

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM].

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 548 designates the new U.S. courthouse in New York City as the Ted Weiss U.S. Courthouse.

Ted Weiss was born in Gava, Hungary, in September 1927. He and his family fled eastern Europe to escape Nazi persecution on the last passenger ship to leave Hamburg, Germany, arriving in the United States in 1938. In 1961, he was elected to the New York City Council, where he was influential in writing the city's gun control laws and environmental measures. After 15 years of service as a councilman, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, where he served until his untimely death in September 1992.

Congressman Weiss is remembered as a thoughtful advocate true to his causes. The naming of this courthouse